AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 9, 2006

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 16, 2006

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 30, 2005

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 17, 2005

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 15, 2005

AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 1, 2005

SENATE BILL

No. 1015

Introduced by Senator Murray

February 22, 2005

An act to amend Section 2024.6 of the Family Code, relating to dissolution of marriage.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1015, as amended, Murray. Dissolution of marriage: financial declarations.

Existing law permits a party to request that documents listing or identifying the parties' assets and liabilities be sealed in specified family law proceedings, including dissolution of marriage.

This bill would-extend *revise* those provisions to include documents listing or identifying the parties' income or expenses, permit those records to be sealed or redacted, and make related changes. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules governing procedures for sealing, unsealing, redacting, and restoring those records.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

SB 1015 -2-

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

- (a) The fundamental right of privacy protects against unwarranted intrusion into private financial affairs, including those affairs disclosed in a dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation proceeding.
- (b) The law of this state requires any party to a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation to disclose fully in documents that are filed with the court hearing that proceeding, thereby becoming a matter of public record, detailed and sensitive financial information, including the nature, extent, and location of the party's assets, liabilities, income or expenses, and information, such as social security numbers and bank account numbers, that can be used to identify and locate the party's assets, liabilities, income or expenses.
- (c) The sensitive financial information that the law compels a party to a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation to disclose into the public record is subject to use for improper purposes, particularly including but not limited to, the burgeoning crime of identity theft.
- (d) Much of existing law concerning the redaction and sealing of court records was enacted or otherwise promulgated prior to the current epidemic of identity theft and the widespread use of electronic data bases, containing sensitive financial and other personal information, which data is vulnerable to misuse. Recently enacted federal legislation protects and guards against the misuse of personal information, including the risk of child abduction, stalking, kidnapping, and harassment by third parties. Existing state law is inadequate to protect these widespread privacy concerns.
- (e) Local court rules regarding the disclosure of sensitive financial information vary from county to county. This act is intended to provide uniformity with respect thereto.
- (f) For these reasons, the Legislature finds that existing law concerning the redaction and sealing of court records does not adequately protect the right of privacy in financial and marital matters to which parties to a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation are entitled. It is the intent of the Legislature to protect more fully their right of

-3- SB 1015

privacy while acknowledging and balancing the public's right of access to public records and judicial proceedings. Accordingly, in proceedings for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation, the Legislature finds that unnecessary public disclosure of financial assets, liabilities, income, expenses and residential addresses raises a substantial probability of prejudice to a financial privacy interest that overrides the public's right of access to court records. The Legislature further finds that the redaction of documents containing the above information is the least restrictive means of protecting the financial privacy interest of the parties while recognizing the public's right of access to court records.

SEC. 2. Section 2024.6 of the Family Code is amended to read:

2024.6. (a) Upon—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon request by a party to a—petition proceeding for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation, the court shall order redacted any portion of a pleading that lists the parties' financial assets—and, liabilities—and, income or expenses, or provides the location of, including a residential address, or identifying information about, those assets—and, liabilities—sealed, income, or expenses. Subject to the direction of the court, no more of any pleading shall be redacted than is necessary to protect the parties' overriding right to privacy. The request may be made by ex parte application. Nothing—sealed redacted pursuant to this section may be—unsealed restored except upon petition to the court and a showing of good cause shown.

(b) Commencing not later than July 1, 2005 2007, the Judicial Council form used to declare assets and liabilities and income and expenses of the parties in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation of the parties shall require the party filing the form to state whether the declaration contains identifying information on the assets—and, liabilities, income, or expenses listed therein. If the party making the request pursuant to subdivision (a) uses a pleading other than the Judicial Council form, the pleading shall exhibit a notice on the front page, in bold capital letters, that the pleading lists—and or identifies financial information and is therefore subject to this section. By the same date, the Judicial Council shall also adopt

SB 1015 —4—

rules setting forth the procedures to be used for redacting and restoring pleadings pursuant to this section.

- (c) For purposes of this section, "pleading" means a document that sets forth or declares the parties' assets—and, liabilities, income—and or expenses,—a of one or both of the parties, including, but not limited to, a marital settlement agreement—that lists and identifies the parties' assets and liabilities, exhibit, schedule, transcript, or any document—filed with the court incidental to—the a declaration or marital settlement agreement that lists—and or identifies financial information.
- (d) For purposes of this section and notwithstanding any other provision of law, a privately compensated temporary judge may order pleadings redacted pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- (e) The party-making the request to seal requesting redaction of a pleading pursuant to subdivision (a) shall serve a copy of the unredacted pleading, a proposed redacted pleading and the request for redaction on the other party or parties to the proceeding and file-a the proof of service with the request-to-seal the pleading for redaction with the court.

(e)

- (f) Nothing in this section precludes a party to a proceeding described in this section from using any document or information contained in a-sealed pleading redacted pursuant to this section in any manner that is not otherwise prohibited by law.
- (g) Nothing in this section precludes a law enforcement or government regulatory agency that is otherwise authorized to access public records from accessing unreducted pleadings.

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

- (a) The people have a right of privacy in their financial affairs, as well as in matters relating to marriage.
- (b) The law of this state requires any party to a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation to disclose fully in documents that are filed with the court hearing that proceeding, thereby becoming a matter of public record, detailed and sensitive financial information, including the nature, extent, and location of the party's assets and liabilities and income and expenses, and information, such as social security numbers and bank account numbers, that can be used to identify and locate the party's assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

5 SB 1015

(c) The sensitive financial information which the law compels a party to a proceeding for dissolution or nullity of marriage or legal separation to disclose into the public record is subject to use for improper purposes, particularly including but not limited to, the burgeoning crime of identity theft, yet is rarely if ever a matter of legitimate public interest.

- (d) The Legislature also finds that protecting the sensitive financial information subject to this section will further the prompt and efficient resolution or settlement of proceedings for the dissolution or nullity of marriage or legal separation by preventing or discouraging the disclosure or threatened disclosure of that information for improper purposes or to secure collateral or unfair advantages.
- (e) Existing law concerning the sealing of court records was not enacted or otherwise promulgated with consideration of the extensive financial disclosures required of parties to a proceeding for dissolution or nullity of marriage, or legal separation. Much of existing law concerning the sealing of court records was also enacted or otherwise promulgated prior to the current epidemic of identity theft and the current widespread use of electronic databases, containing sensitive financial and other personal information, which data is vulnerable to misuse. Existing law was enacted prior to the widespread concern over and federal legislation designed to protect and guard against, the misuse of personal information and child abduction.
- (f) For these reasons, the Legislature finds that existing law concerning the sealing of court records does not adequately protect the right of privacy in financial and marital matters to which parties to a proceeding for dissolution or nullity of marriage are entitled. It is the intent of the Legislature to protect more fully that right of privacy while acknowledging and balancing the public's right of access to public records and judicial proceedings. Accordingly, it enacts this act.
- SEC. 2. Section 2024.6 of the Family Code is amended to read:
- 2024.6. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon request by a party to a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation, the court shall order sealed or redacted any portion of a pleading that lists the parties' financial assets, liabilities, income or expenses, or provides the

SB 1015 -6-

location of, including a residential address, or identifying information about, those assets, liabilities, income, or expenses. Subject to the direction of the court, no more of any pleading shall be sealed or redacted than is necessary to prevent identification or location of the financial information subject to this section. The request may be made by ex parte application. Nothing sealed or redacted pursuant to this section may be unsealed or restored except upon petition to the court and a showing of good cause.

- (b) Commencing not later than _____, the Judicial Council form used to declare assets or liabilities of the parties in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation of the parties shall require the party filing the form to state whether the declaration contains identifying information on the assets, liabilities, income, or expenses listed therein. If the party making the request set forth in subdivision (a) uses a pleading other than the Judicial Council form, the pleading shall exhibit a notice on the front page, in bold capital letters, that the pleading lists or identifies financial information and is therefore subject to this section. By the same date, the Judicial Council shall also adopt rules setting forth the procedures to be used for sealing, unsealing, redacting, and restoring pleadings pursuant to this section.
- (c) For purposes of this section, "pleading" means a document that sets forth or declares the assets, liabilities, income or expenses of one or both of the parties, including, but not limited to marital settlement agreements, exhibits, schedules, transcripts, or any document incidental to any declaration or marital settlement agreement that lists or identifies financial information.
- (d) For purposes of this section and notwithstanding any other provision of law, "court" includes a privately compensated judge.
- (e) The party making the request pursuant to subdivision (a) shall serve a copy of the pleading containing financial information subject to this section on the other party or parties to the proceeding and file a proof of service with the request.
- (f) Nothing in this section precludes a party to a proceeding described in this section from using any document or information

7 SB 1015

- contained in a pleading sealed or redacted pursuant to this section
 in any manner that is not otherwise prohibited by law.